Business Notices

Girles', Boys' And Inpants' Straw Hats,
Boys' Straw Care, he.
Brown, mixed, silver grey and tan colors; all new designs.
A but least assertment at Banta's,
Corner of Canal and Woodbrite.

SHADP, VENTILATION, NEATNESS are combined in the Benton Strow Har Grain, No. 214 Breadway.

A PERFECT SUN SEIELD-The cool Benter Straw Hat. Gents, No. 714 Breatway. A NEW SCHMER TRIUMPH—The Beaver C at at a state of collection of the collection of t

VERY REMARKABLE. - KNOX is a very emark when the manufactures remarkable HAT; has been semantable of them, and of Cars also, at his store, carner of Broadway and quice a curicury in its war. That it also controlled one, crowded with customers is not remarkable, her are to be well served there, and to obtain the full value of their carses.

R B M O V A I.

The restable Pioners in the productic a of the first qualities and styles of Ready-Made Courses a of the first qualities large etcck for Summers Wear that / c. offer for inspection a they would acticat an opportunity among the equal-of- fact locality, No. 566 Breadway, souther at corner of Prince-st, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

ZEPHYR MERU 10 UNDERVESTS you How Weather.
Side, End ale and Durable.

To keep cool in hot weather wear

Rankin Deputy Menno Undervers.

Light, Elastic and gold a cheribine perspiration, and extremely A. Bankin & Co.,
No. 26 Bowery.

Coor | Cooler!! Coolest!!! WENSHIP'S SELVENTUATING REPRIGERATORS,

A perfect Megara
Of Dry. Cold Air.
BRAMHALL, HEDGE & Ca.,
Manufacturers, No. 598 Broadway. ROOPS .- All LEAKY ROOPS repaired and made MOOFS.—All LEAKY MOOFS repaired and made cod, and now cree put on over Sheathing-boards, Shingirs Tin. Gopper, Zine or Tar and Gravel, and made perfectly water-tight. We warrat all jobs over \$100 for five years. This reasont is proof against five and water, and will be turnished by the barrel for the country, with printed instructions for using. General Office. No. 578 Broadway, N. Y. JOSEP DITTO & CO.

DON'T DRINK SNAILS.

PILTERS — FILTERS — FILTERS.

CROWN STAR FILTERS.

CROWN STAR FILTERS.

CROWN STAR FILTERS.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC STRUP.-Office No. sixth et. The most reliable remain for Coughs, as, Sore Threat, Hoarsoness, Asthma. Whooping Diseases of the Lungs; a positive cure for Pul

Stoss.
Frepared only by J. H. Schener, No. 39 North 5th-at. Phila-sipids, Pa.; and for sale by Harrai. Ristry & Kitchen, cor. [Orsenwich and Barcist-ats. New York.

BARTHOLF'S SEWING MACHINES, Office No. 488 Breadway (corner Broome et)
Send for a Circular. Machine Twist, ke.
Agents wanted. Aderes Box No. 2,941, Post-Office.
"Three Machines are now in general trac." (dunday Times

A VERY RICH PERFUME

A VERY RICH PERFUME
For the HANDKERGREF,
BOUGUST D'OGARITA.
Propared by Pistion & Son, No. 497 Shoulway, and for sale by
all Druggista and Facey Storms. 50 cents a bottle. OLD DOMINION COFFEE POT.

ARTHUR'S SELF-SHALING CANS AND JARS.
TRADE SUPPLIED
AT MANUFACTURER'S FRICES.
B. P. TOKREY, No. 9 Platt et., N. Y. BADICAL-CURE TRUSS OFFICE. - MARSH & Co. No. 2 Vocey-st, Astor Rouse.—Trusses, Suprorrers, Should one Bracks, St. ELASTIC STOCKINGs for verloose velex, and overy variety of bandages skillfully applied. A temaic attendant in private rooms for ladies.

CAUTION.—I am informed that my patent of sect is, its, for introvenest is sevene Mannier is extensively infitted, and especially in this city and radiut. This is nearly all such persons to desist from further turingement estimate delay, or they will be dealt with according to its Errome to, N. Y. Howk, Ja. No. 67 Brooms to, N. Y.

POURTH OF JULY.—

Once mere we hall our day of birth,
The day that Freedom da ward on earth;
The day that Freedom da ward on earth;
The day that be to the control of the crown.
All the last jewel from his crown.
All the last jewel from his crown.
All the last which does not best with rap use, as the vanishing feet
Of free-horn millions proudly tread
The land for which their sire nave bled.
But still there hirks a type, the work our blood.
And, powering round us in the night,
Bring efer our dreams a sections bight—
Bee Bugs, Masketoes, Rosee and Fig.
All Treester. Kust and Micro-must dis;
Thou by the ration is decreed.
From sea to sea, the land be freed
From their with presence; month tourist rest
On our free seds which can amount;
And ever the cal bons loudly rear. On our free sed, which can unless;
And ere the ca hous londly rear,
Let each one date to del
In Broadway, where E Lives vends
The neurons which the world continued.
Depot, No. 414 Breadway.
E. Lives & Co. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS

In the Best and Chespost Article for Dressing,
Beautifying, Occaning, Curing,
Pressering and Esstering the Hair,
tey it. For sale by all Druggiets and Perfumers.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMEST. - Why is this preparathat for the external injuries and diseases indicant to every house half it is a sure and immediate remedy. Said at No. in Maided lane, New York.

SCROPULA OF 33 YEARS.
Dr. Sami. B. Shith: Two boxes of your valuable Magnetic native has cured me of a Serein of 73 years. My brether died fun same disease.

P. C. Ribotti, No. 51 Watta st. of the same discass. For sale of No. 32? Capalet.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE-WIGS AND TOPPERS Do TOHELOUGH THAM D'I E-WIGS AND I OUPEES,

BIO RO Broadway. Twelve private rooms expressly for the application of his famous Hain Dva, the best extant. Barcustony
Wies and Tourness have improvements over all others; this is the
mit place where those things are properly understood and made.

The angual election of the Young Men's De nocratio Union took place at the Mercer House last evening. The following ticket was elected: For President, H. P. Carr; Vice Presidents, C. L. Van Zandt, Darham J. Crain; Recording Secretary, A. S. Sullivan; Financial Secretary, Charles J. Kelly; Corresponding Secretary, John E. White; Treasurer, Wm. J. Fague; Standing Committee, Henry Galers, M. Disfenderf, George S. Hicken: Sergeant at Arms, John Lichlie.

FIRE IN ST. MARK & PLACE, -Short'y after 9 o'clock last night, a fire was discovered on the third floor of the dwelling house No. 74 St. Mark's place, owned and occupied by Henry Spear. The firemen were promptly at the scene of the fire and prevented the flames en tending beyond the floor on which it was discovered. The finciture is damaged by fire and water to the emount of \$800; insured for \$2,000 in the Citizens' Insurance Company. The britising is damaged to the amount of \$500; insured in the National Insurance Company for \$6,000. The origin of the first cut known at present, but it is under investigation by the Fire

STEAMER ISLAND CITY .- The damages sustained by the Island City, during the territo storm experisace about a week ago, have been repaired, and city and Mamasocock, stopping at Whitestone, City Irlant and New Rechelle, leaving Fulled Market atp at 4 o'clock.

The Forcester General Committee of the Democratic party mot last evering at Monart Hall, Ald. Stephens a chair. Members expressed themselves in favor of moking neminations for Charter and Courty officers in advance of the Tammany Had Committee. Reco-Intion congratulating Collector Scholi en ale confirmatice, sat rebuking Jobn B. Hackin for his opposition to his wars at spied.

The fries is of Temperance can see by the advertisement that there will be a comperator gethering at the Pive Peir's House of Industry at 7 c'ereck, p. m tomertow evering.

The steametry Boreesia arrived from Hamburg and feetbangion resterony execute at about 9 o'clock. Her advices are not so late as those of the Aratis.

IMPORTANT MEASURE - We learn that the Western Reiver hall Manager. We learn that the Western Reiver hall, which has has been parting in the Caon distribution of the Ca interests, as it gives power to make investments and presecute works of interest improvement in the United States in a corporate capacity. Heretele a they had no such suttority, and this bill was warmly contacted by some parties in Parlament. [Buffale Colorlet.

MAN STREET, STAR

New Bork Dailo Tribune

TEURSDAY, JULY 1, 1868.

The weather resterday was very tolerable, in comparison with the previous three days, yet it fof twenty-eight million dollars, for which they had was decidedly hot. The Coroners are still busy with inquests upon persons who have died from the effects of the heat, and the whole number thus far within a week must reach beyond fifty.

The mail for the German States by the steamer Saxonia will close to day at 11 c'clock.

The letters from our special correspondent at Camp Scott, which we publish to-day, contain much interesting matter. The Peace Commissioners had arrived in camp, and had set out for Salt Lake City. They seem to be more to the liking of the army than is Gov. Cumming. Bill Stowell, so long a prisoner, was released by Judge Eckels, in conformity with the President's proclamation; he is described as a thick headed fellow, who probably had no idea that he was committing tresson when he took up arms against the United States. Our correspondent gives a good deal of army gossip, and the pith of the stories told by the escape Mormons, some of which relate to the present feeling of Saintdom, and to the designs of Brigham Young, others to the mysteries of the "Aaronic "and Melchisedek grips," and to the "garments "of endowment." He also sends us the text of a song, set to a familiar if not classic tune, and which is said to be the Mormon Marseillaise or Sainte Star-Spangled Banner.

The eleven months' civil war which has just been brought to a close in the Republic of San Domingo -the name given, as our readers will recollect, to the eastern or Spanish part of the Island of Haytiseems to have been to a considerable extent s geographical contest between the northern and southern sections of the i-land, led on by the rival cities of Santiago and San Domingo. San Domingo, founded in 1496 by Bartholomew Columbus, brother of the great discoverer, was the old Spanish capital, and in the days of the greatest prosperity of the colony, a rich and splended city. Oviedo described it in 1528 as equal, in the magnificence of its buildings, to any city in Spain. Its decline, however, began centuries ago. It was piliaged by Sir Francis Drake in 1586. A hundred years later it was almost ruined by earthquakes. The atstionary or declining condition of the colony held out no means of recovery, and it has now sunk to a town of some ten thousand inhabitants; still exhibiting, however, in its architecture some remains of its former megnificence. It has but an indifferent harbor, and its exports consist almost entirely of mahogany and dyewoods, the spontaneous products of the neighboring forests.

Santiago, as well as San Domingo, is an ancient Spanish city, founded, it is said, by the dissolute hidalgos whose presence in the Island caused Columbus so many aunoyances. Hence its title of Santiago de los Caballaros. It is situated on an elevated plain on the north side of the island, some three thousand feet above the level of the sea, from which it is distant upward of thirty miles. The River Yaqui, the upper source of which passes near the city, is one of the largest rivers of Hayti. Porto Plata serves as its harbor, and is the chief seat of the maritime trade of the north part of the Republic. The cultivation of tobacco, introduced some years since into this part of the island, has given occasion to a certain degree of industry and activity, presenting a strong contrast to the languor and decline which reigns in the City of San Domingo and its neighborhood. Santiago, which by virtue of its elevation possesses a fine climate, can boast quite a number of handsome new buildings. Its population is greater than that of its southern rival, end it is the policy of the prevailing party in the late civil war to make it the seat of government. The leader in this movement is Pedro Santana, who has played a leading part in the affairs of the

Republic of San Domingo. This Spanish colony, though ceded to France in Bonaparte's time, yet, having got rid of the French garrison, reattached itself to Spain, the authority of which country it continued to acknowledge till 1821. In that year, simultaneously with Mexico and Guatemala, and, like those countries, not satisfied with the constitutional government at that time established in Spain, it declared its independence, and assumed the name of the Republic of Spanish Hayti. The mass of the inhabitante, however, consisting of mulattoes, preferred a union with the western or Haytien Republic, the former French part of the island, then governed by Presideat Boyer. Boyer marched an army of twelve thousand men on San Domingo, forced the provisional Government to resign, and united the whole island into a single State. So things continued for twenty one years, when, on the fall of Boyer, the opportunity was availed of by the people of San Domirgo to regain their independence. On the night of Feb. 24, 1844, a number of determined young mer, of whom Santana was one, rose in arms, and having driven the Haytien garrison into the citadel, preclaimed the next morning the Dominican Republic. The Haytien troops soon after gave up the citadel, or condition of being sent to Port au Prince. The new President of Hayti, Herard Rivière thereupon marched upon San Dominge. with an army of 20 000 men, but he was met at Azus by the Demicioans, led by Santans, and compelled to retire. A Constitution for the new Republic was then framed, under which Santana was elected President, in which office he was succeeded, in 1848, by Gen. Jimenes. The next year Scaleugus, row Emperer, then President of Hayti, with an army of 5,000 mea, renewed the invasion, but he was met and signally defeated on the river Occa by Geo. Santens, with a comparatively small number of troops. For this victory Santana received from the Dominican Congress the title of "Liberator," and also a handsome pecuniary grant.

Disestisfaction, however, soon sprung up with the government of Junenes, followed by w civil war much like that which has just terminated. Santana then, as now, laid siege to the City of San Domingo; but after a while Jimenes, through the intervention of the Consuls of England, France and the United States, was induced to resign, and to retire to Caracoa, with a number of his partisans. Upon the recommendation of Sentane, Baer, the very same person who has been the leader against him in the late civil war, was elected to the Presidency. He, however, failed, like his predecessor, to give entisfaction, and his administration was cut short in the same way, by his being compelled to retire from the country. He returned about a year ago, got possession of the City of San Domingo, and set on foot the late civil war, which has resulted, however, in his going into exile a second time.

It is to be hoped that this cettlement of the affairs of the Demirioan Republic may be perma-

pent. The people, who had been greatly harassed by the war, desire, it is said, nothing so much as peace. Meanwhile the prevailing party had adopted a new Constitution, and had chosen Don Jose Valverde President. They had also called in all the old paper money, to the nominal amount substituted a new issue. This paper, which constitutes the sole currency, is worth, however, only a cent on the dellar.

As there are such things as pious frauds, so w suppose that there may be such a thing as a pious petty larcery. Mee and women of an antiquarian turn of mind and full of the "collecting" spirityour true snappers-up of highly considered triffee conchologists, numismaticians, botanists and autograph gatherers-make nothing of carrying away the gems of the sea, coins of which one and a half one only are known to be in existence, dried shrubs plucked upon Cotopaxi or Olympus, or a letter from Nero to his music dealer ordering a new set of strings for his fiddle. Innumerable are the whimseys of "collectors." "Now I think of it." says Sir Sampson Legend to Foresight in Congreve's "Love for Love," "I have a shoulder of an Egyptian king that I purloined from one of the 'pyramics, powdered with hieroglyphics; thou shalt have it brought home to thy house "-- and the dusty old fool melted into good nature at this generority of the "modern Mandeville."

The gentleman who "purloins from the pyramide" in this nineteenth century and upon this Western continent, is Mr. C. C. Jackson of the United States of America. When somebody filched the letter of Lord Byron to Sir Walter Scott, with a gift of bones from Thermopy'ze, the Baronet thanked God that the thief could not exhibit his acquisition without instant detection. Bir Walter evidently considered the Abbotsford thief to be a gentleman of sensibility. But Mr. C. C. Jackson having, while in Lima, got admission to the vaults of the Cathedral, and having by rare luck carried off a piece of the shroud of Pizarro, not only boasts of having bamboozled the custodian, but actually presents his plunder to the Michigan Historical Society, and recounts with the complacency of an "Artful Dodger" the cunning with which he managed the transaction and transfer. Mr. Jackson chuckles hugely at this, but common people will find it bard to see just the place where the laugh comes in. A regular thief is not regarded as a personage of credit; a body-snatcher is not much beloved, even in the medical schools; and gentlemen who make it a business to mine for er ffin plates are usually ranked with hyenas or ghouls.

Why Mr. C. C. Jackson should be prouder

of his propensities than Mr. William Sykes was of his, we cannot imagine; and yet it is not upon record that the last-named gentleman presented stolen plate, with his compliments, to the British Museum. If Mr. Sykes had been fortunate enough to stand by the tomb of Pizarro, he would undoubtedly have stolen something if there had been anything to steal; but we do not think he would have presented "the swag" to the Michigan Histor cal Society. And more: If some English prig, considering that venality is now the rule at Mount Vernon, had bribed a negro and had carried off the thigh bone of Washington, he would hardly have sent the osseous treasure to the Antiquarian Society. There is, after all, a delicacy about such matters, of which Mr. Jackson does not seem to have the slightest sense. This may, indeed, be the better for him. If he intends to obtain notoriety by pilfering, we trust that either by nature or habit he is exceedingly tough, so that no compunctious visitings may accompany his visits to celebrated shripes. He might, indeed, go into the business of furnishing relics both of a lay and of an ecclesiastical character. Who can say that Mr. Forrest might not play Richard III. less like Richard No. 3 with the os cocergis of George Frederick Cooke suspended as a charm upon his manly breast? What affecting sermons might not be preached by the Rev. Morphine Velvet with a lock of the hair of Wesley inclosed in his breastpin! Here is a field of opera-Jackson nothing. He can enter upon it with little or no capital, especially if he can manage to steal his railway tickets. He will need nothing but a crowbar, a mattock, a few false keys and a dark lantern. By proper industry and enterprise he may have a collection, the largest in the world, of craniums, boxes, shrouds and coffin-bits. He can present the whole ghastly collection to Harvard College, and can go down to posterity as the great bone benefactor and relic-raiser of the century. His name shall be uttered with gaping awe by frightened lion-hunters, and future ages respect the sepulchre of that man who did not respect the sepulchre or any ore; utless, like Prof. Warren, Mr. Jackson should make a donation of his skeleton to the Cooper or the Smithsonian, and thus grin with ghastly blandness upon several generations of admirers. What a magnificent enterprise would this be! If we pause with wonder before the cost of Franklin: if the staff of Washington fills us with swe: if the cocked hat of Bonsparte charms the visitors of the Louvre, Mr. Jackson may well aspire to the eminence of having discarded the trappings of defunct celebrities and of going directly at their skulls, eye-teeth and winding-sheets. In to doing he will nobly sustain our American reputation. We are not only a great people, but we are also a free people. When we travel, therefore, we make it a point not only to wear our hats in secred places, but to void our spittle upon sacred floors. Where others are hushed in reverent awe, Jonathan whistles. Where others wear coats, he is smitten with a passion for frocks. Objects which others are content to look upon, he must feel. He thrusts his cane through a picture to find out whether it be painted upon cauvas or panel, and is very much astonished as a consequence to find a gallery closed against all visitors for a month. In short, Jonathan in his most ignocent mood manages to bore everybody while amusing himself. We find no fault with this. We are a great people, and are bound to maintain the national dignity. But whether that dignity be compatible with plain larceny, and whether the receiver be not as bad as the thief, are points for the

Michigan Historical Society to settle. To be sure, a decision in favor of Mr. Jackson's notions of propriety might highten the interest of war, and require the organization in every army of a corps of expert and learned burgiers. Our national collection at Washington is rather small, consisting principally, we believe, of a bottle of otto of roses, presented by some infatuated prince to our Government, in the vain hope of imparting to it a degree of fragrance. Let us establish at once a National Museum, and appoint Mr. Jackson jackal-in-chief and appropriator-general. How scon might we glory in the tressures of the Vations and the Louvre! There are Yankees pretending to moral decency! De our transgree-

who, for a consideration, would agree to bring over bodily the Venus de' Medioi, or even the horses of St. Marc. There are Yankees who would, for a consideration, cut off the ears of George IIL (or what is left of them), and nail the same upon the deorposts of our Capitol. There are Yankees who would import the house of Shakespeare in "whittlings," and reconstruct the same by contract. There are, in short, Yankees who would do anything for not riety or money, and foremost among these, we inscribe the name of the particular admirer of Pizzaro above celebrated.

Our reverend cotemporary, The Christian Intelli-

gencer, has so far profited by the lecture we felt it our duty to give it last week, that it has let its readers know a portion of our complaint against it, of which they could have got no inkling from any part of its former defenses of itself. It tells them that we have charged it "with false-"hood, calumny and slander," in characterizing Mr. Whipple's Rejected Tract as "filthy and impure." This is well as far as it goes. The In-Higencer does well in "not being willing to be silent under such imputations;" for, in the eyes of the wicked world at least, these things are not regarded as consistent with a high Christian profession and with the office of a religious teacher. But it does not well when it renews its charge against the tract while it refuses "to soil its pages 'by quotations" from it to prove that its accusation is not a railing one, but justified by the facts of the case. "A nice man," says Dean Swift, "is a man of nasty ideas;" and we should infer from this demonstration of our editor that he must be a very nice man indeed. As we do not possess the nicety of scent which doubtless distinguishes the upturned nestrils of our godly neighbor, nor yet his keenness of optics. which sees "what is not to be seen," we have no been afraid to spread before the world in one of our

large issues, the work in question, and so we have given our readers the opportunity of deciding for themselves as to its real character, which The Intelligencer is too pure to afford to its public. As this accusation is a simple question of fact, and not one of legal construction, we are entirely willing to go to the country upon its merits. The Intelligencer, indeed, makes one most astounding statement, for which nothing but the evidence it has given us of the microscopic at ones and magnifying properties of its vision could have prepared us. It says "that gentlemen not a few, and of its (our) subscribers. have said to us that they were unwilling to have "the paper containing that tract put into the hands "cf their families!" Now we will admit the possibility, though a remote one, that there may be, among the three or four millions of our readers, a few persons capable of expressing this quintes sence of asininity. It is possible that copies of THE TRIBUNE may go into the institutions we spoke of the other day for the reception of Idiote; and it may be that our ample diocese may include within its limits some of the outlying purlieus of the parish of The Intelligencer itself. But that any of our two hundred thousand subscribers, who pay their lawful money in advance, could deliberately stultify themselves to that extent, is a thing passing intelligent belief. It does not come within the range of the doctrine of chances. We apprehend that it must be a typographical error of The Intelligencer's

which has put our subscribers for its own. But all this merely touches one count of our in dictment against The Intelligencer, that which charged it with false witness against the author of the tract by alleging his work to be "filthy and impure," and unfit for decent people to touch or read, when it was no such thing. Now admitting that there is no fair play to be shown to a troubler of Zion like Mr. Whipple, and that he, and such as he, may be hunted down like vermin, without regard to the laws which regulate the pursuit of nobler game, we conceive that a more sportsmanlike way proceeding must be adopted when the objects of assault are dignitaries of recognized and eminent distinction in the church. The second count, which The Intelligencer carefully keeps out of sight, charged it with having, by necessary implication, ac cused three Doctors of Divinity, including a Bishop dent of a College and a lay broth having declared this Tract worthy of a liberal prize, and thus made themselves art and part in the offense against public morals. Its only allusion to it is to this effect. The Rejected Tract was submitted with several others to "a respectable Com-"mittee, who judged it the best," and so awarded it the prize. "But best is a relative serm," it goes on, "and people who have wasted their time in "reading the Rejected Tract might, and many to our knowledge have inferred that, if it was the best, the others submitted must have been detestable." Passing by the rhetoric of this sentence, what is the gist of it? Why, that President Wayland and Bishop Clark and the other two gentlemen consented to read over a mass of manuscripts, nearly forty, we think, detestably immoral and obscene, and then gravely awarded the prize to this one as the heat which still was so " filthy and "impure" as not to be fit to be introduced into families, or touched by pure hands, or read by pure eyes! And this, knowing that it was intended for the press and general circulation! For though they did not know that it was to be offered to the Tract Society, they could not have supposed that the founder of the prize had put them to that trouble and himself to that expense simply for a tract for his own reading. Could a more absurdly prepos terous picture than this be set up for the diversion of the public?

Now, we do not pretend to know much about the morale or the personnel of the Reformed Dutch connection; but we presume The Intelligencer itself will not effirm that it has within its pale any man of a wider fame or a greater weight of character than Dr. Wayland. Does The Intelligencer believe that this great ethical writer does not know an obscene and immoral work when he sees it ? Or that seeing one a trifle less obscene and immoral than a quantity of others, he would consent to recommend it for a prize, knowing that it would be printed and circulated with his indersement! If The Intelligencer can believe this, we can most confidently affirm that nobody else will. And we cannot permit its editor to shift the useue from this exact point by its imputations upon ourselves, as he attempts to do. He says that we "probably entertain some progressive notions of more purity and impurity very different from those entertained by the religious press." Suppose this is true, and also that we are "the chief organ of the Free-Lovers, and the " electic channel through which every prurient ism "finds vent"-though how true it is, all our readers are perfectly well aware-does it prove that Dr. Wayland, Bishop Clark, Dr. Brown of Glasgow, and Mr. Stoddard of Boston, conspired together to help reward the author of " an impure and fifthy"

work, unfit to be touched or looked at by people

sions bring home to them this crime against religion, morality, decency, and the laws of the land? trow not. Our neighbor must amend his logic, to say the least. It is now of that greasy sort, that if its premises had the small-pox, its conclusion would be in no darger of taking it.

All the Washington letter-writers seem to agree

that a considerable naval force is about to be disnatched to the Gulf of Mexice, though some difference of opinion appears to exist as to the object of the expedition. That object, we take it, is the vindication of the honor of the American flag-an object which lies so near the heart of our venecable Secretary of State. Having succeeded, as it would seem, after a struggle of many years, in driving the British Government to relinquish all claim to investigate the nationality of vessels showing the American flag, our Government intends to do vigorously itself-at least we trust it doeswhat it deries the right of any other Government to do for us. The ground new formally conceded, as it would seem, to our repeated protests and reclamations, places a new responsibility upon us as to this matter, and we trust this fitting out of an extra West India fleet is with the express intent to meet it. Some uncharitable persons have indeed said that Gen. Case's real on the visitation question, so far from being prompted by any special concern for the honor of our flig. was solely dictated by hatred of the British. By way of revenge, so it has been pretended, for the mortification which he experienced at Hull's ourrender-to say nothing of the money value of the sword which he broke across his knee on that memorable occasion-Gen. Cass has ever since pursued the English nation with feelings of the bitterest rancor. In thwarting them on the question of the suppression of the slave-trade, a sort of national hobby with the English, he has found the most heartfelt pleasure. It is not to be believed, how ever, that the General can be disposed to carry this disposition to spite the English so far as to be willing to visid up to the slave-traders the free use of the American flag. It is not to be supposed that in denouncing the slave-trade and in the professed wish for its suppression with which his State papers abound. Gen. Case has been all the time playing the hypocrite. A keen regard for the national honor might doubtless have instigated Gen. Cass to the course he has pursued. For the British to have suppressed the use of the American dag by the slave-traders might indeed be regarded in a certain sense as an infringement upon our honor, since it wenld certainly be much more to our honor that the thing should be done by ourselves. And this, we trust, is the thing which Gen. Cass and the Administration now intend to de. It would certainly be a great triumph over the British to put an end to the Cuban slave-trade-an object in which they have failed after so many years' efforts.

The Evening Post argues from the career of the late Hon. John Wheeler, that it is not altogether safe for Republicans to support John B. Haskin, or Horace F. Chark either, we suppose, as a candidate for the next Congress. As advocates of the election of both these gentlemen, we must suggest to reply that The Post is reasoning from the acts of an exceptional individual. Fortunately for the common sense of humanity, Mr. John Wheeler cannot properly be taken as an illustration of the average probabilities of human conduct.

It was not our intention ever to allude to Mr. Wheeler again, but since his name has thus been revived, we may say that, in our judgment, after he had manfully recisted the Nebraska bill, defying alike the temptations and the terrors of the Administration, it was both right and politic that the Republicans should aid in giving that action of his an emphatic popular indorsement. That he was an egregious fool, and had the capacity to prove a trai tor after all, was something they had as yet had no evidence of, and could not suspect. It was just as proper that they should support him then, as that they should afterward abandon him to that public contempt for which he had so brilliantly labored. We do not, therefore, think John Wheeler's case is so much a warning to Republican electors as to aspiring and unscrupulous politicians. After all, his efforts burt nebody but himself, and destroyed nobody's reputation but his own. And that was done easily.

With regard to Mesers. Clark and Haskin, there is this great difference as compared with the person referred to by The Post: they are both men of brains; at the same time they have nobly combated the Administration on the ground of praciples dear to all Republicans; their re-election will be resisted by all the forces of the Custom-House; and we trust that, without asking sny now ple tges of them, the Republicans of their respective Districts will show that they know how to appreciate the boldness, firmness and ability which they have both

VERMONT REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Some of the Boston papers publish the following

MONTENER, Jace 29, 1838.

The Republican State Convenier met here the afternoon. A large number of people are present frod different portions of the State, and considerable eather eisem is manifested in favor of the different condidates whose names have been manifered for the office of

The Convention is held in the Brick Church, and was called to order at 11 o clock, and organized by the choice of the Hon. Lawrence Brainard of St. Albana

or President.

In accordance with a resolution, the Convention tock a recess until 1; o clock, to allow the delegates from the different countles to meet in caucas for the purpose of appointing a committee to nominate State officers. The friends of the Hon, Hiland Hall of Ben nington are quite numerous, and the prospects now are that he will be nominated for Governor.

The Couvention reassembled at 1; o'clock. The The Couvention reassembled at \$4\ o'clock. The Nominating Committee not being ready to report, the Hon. Jacob Collamer was called on for a speed. On taking the platform he was received with great applicate, He spike of the changes that had taken place in political parties since he first entered public life, and alluded in an able manner to the wice departures which our Government had taken, through the agency and corruption of the so-called Democratic party, from the early administration of the laws under the first Precidency. He had endeavored while in Congress to adopt such a course as he believed would prove acceptable to his constituents, for he was aware prove acceptable to his constituents, for he was aware that the people of Vermont were in favor of freedom. Indeed, it was a well known fact that the torch of lib-erly ever burned brightest among the mountains. At the conclusion of Senator Collemer's remarks,

the Committee to nominate State officers reported as

The roort was adopted with but two or three dis

wing piece.
The Committee on Resolutions reported a series, renewedly avowing adherence to the platform and principles adopted at the Philadelphia Convention in 1856, and emphaticelly declaring abhorence to Slavery, and finding cause for congratulation in the fact that Vermont holds up a bright record in relation to the fraudient corruptions which have been sentioned at the national Capitol. The resultings was advocated.

national Capitol. The resolutions were adopted.

Wm. C. Boward, M. C., of Michigan, then addressed the Covention in an eloquent manner.

A resolution effected by D. W. C. Clark of Burlington, recommending that future State Conventions be composed of delegates from tas different towns, was

The proceedings were quite harmonious.

THE LATEST NEWS. MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH:

From Washington.

Washington, Wednesday, June 30, 1873. To-day we have had here the hottest weather of the season, the thermometer reaching 36° in the shade.

State Politics.

Frica, Wednesday, June 30, 1858. The Reading Republicans here express the determination of pressing Roscoe Conkling of this city before the next State Convention for Governor. Ward Host declines the use of his name.

Schuyler Colfax Nominated for

Sours Band, Ind., Wednesday, June 30, 1859. The IXth District Republican Convention at Psym-outh yesterday was very largely attended, and the Hon. Schuyler Colfax was nominated for revisetion to Congress unsalmously.

From Albany. The Canal Board to-day, by a party vote, rescueded the recent instructions of the Canal Auditors, inputs additional duties upon the Assistant Collectors of Tolls. The Democratic members all voted for rescribing the instructions, and the Americans and Republicans against rescinding them.

Railroad Convention.

Railroad Convention.

BUFFALO, Wedneed-y, June 39, 1858.

An important Kailroad Convention convosed at the Clarenden House this morning to endeavor to satist the differences between the Erie and Ceutral Roads. A large number of delegates were present, representing all the principal lines East and West. The Convention organized by appointing J. W. Brocks of the Michigan Central Road, Chauman. A Committee on Resolutions was also appointed. The session to day was unbarmonous, and the debates stormy, and nothing was accomplished. A session is being held this evening, but as yet with little prospect of an arrangement being effected.

Nahant Telegraph Line. Bosron, Wednesday, June 30, 1858. The telegraph hae to Nahaut, where the office is localed in the Nahaut House, has been put in complete order, and will afford visitors at that watering place

direct communication with all parts of the country. The office in New-York is at No. 21 Wall street. The Weather at Newfoundland. Sr. Jours, N. F., Wednesday, June 30, 1858, The weather is cloudy, but mild and pleasest.

Destructive Fire in New-Orleans-

Patai Duel.

Washington, Wednesday, June 30, 1858.

Private dispatches from New-Orleans state that a destructive fire occurred there yes esiday. The steamer Empress, schooner Minnie Schleffer, and a Spanish brig were bureed to the water's edge; and the ships Hannah Crooker and Fanny Foedick slightly injured.

Other dispatches say that a duel was fought yes end by between Mr. Hanlon, of The True Delta, and Mr. Gibbons of The Crescent, in which the latter was snot and fatally injured.

THE ACADEMY OF THE DRAMA.

Dogs are not the only people who rue mad when the thermometer goes up to 90°. Human animals are sometimes affected to a degree that calls for interference on the part of their friends to prevent their doing mischief to themselves or the public. A melancholy instance of the latter sort may be seen by those who have the bardihood to excounter the dramatic phenomenon of "E'ectra," in the persons of those who participate in the mournful performance of that play, se given at the "Academy of the Drama"

Mr. I case C. Pray is the gentleman who has under-taken to "inaugures- a saign of the drams," "founded on the ancient Greek models." The first entertainment after the ancient model was given last night, to a

couple of dezen or so of people. For the information of the curious, we will state that Flectra" is a tragedy, and we will give a sketch of what is probably the plot, although it was exceedingly difficult to brush saide the tiresome effect of the monot opens decismation last evening, and find out what they really are making all the fuss about.

Electra was the daughter of oas Agamemon, an ancient centleman of some respectability, at one time King of Argos. He went away from home one day to esgage in the Trajun war, leaving his wife Ciytemsestra under the guardianship of a tricky cousin of his, named Ægisthus, who seduced the lady from ber allegiance to her absent ford and took her as his mistress. Agamemuon started home, intending to take dire vengeance on the two adulterers, but was slightly anticipated by that loving couple, who quietly killed office for Orestes, the son of Agamsmann, but he was preserved by his sister Electra. This tady had been slso taken in bacd by Ægiethus and Clytemnestra, and had been compelled to marry an ignorant rustic, is whose bouse she was obliged to undertake the menial offices and occupy the low position of a slave.

Orectes was taken care of by his uncle. Strophius, who was King of Phocis, and was brought up on terms of such intimate familiarity with Pylades, the sou of Stropbius, that their friendship for each other has passed into a proverb.

When Orestes had attained his majority he sought out his sister egain, and she incited him to awares the death of his father. He, therefore, assisted by Pylades, assessmeted both Algisthus and Clytomnestra. He ferward gave Electra to Pylades for a wife.

Upon the various adventures and mishage of Electra have three of the Greek dramatists, Alicagius,

Euripides and Soutocles, written tracedies. A play of the same name, being a translation of

Sophocies's tragedy, was acted in England some eighty years ago for the first time, and the subject has been ed, in one shape or another, a number of times since. The present version is, we believe, a remodeling of

the older plays, by Mr. I. C. Pray, who is the originator of the experiment for the recurrection of the 'classical tragedy on the ancient Greek models." As Mr. Pray himself says of it, in the bills, "" Electra' if lustrates the calcions entertained by the assisti Greeks with respect to fate. It is constructed with a rigid adherence to the masterpieces of Grecian tragedy, and its simplicity, power and effects cannot but effect the interest of the refined and intelligent." The experience of last night shows that the dispens-

ing with the orchectra and scenery, and the other what Mr. Pray calls the "adjunctive attractions" of the drama, includes a so the dispensing with the audience, a modern adjunct which Mr. Pray must also make up his mind to do without if he persists in his Greek delt sion. The performance is as dreary as can new imagined; and the constant falling away last night of the originally sporadic andience left the public at the last in a bare majority over the actors.

There are no artists of any special fame in the bill, and the cest as a whole is below endurable mediocrity The hereige, "Electra," was personated by Cordelia Cappell, a ludy who is a stranger her who seems worthy of a better opportunity to slow her

Mr. Boniface, as " Higisthus," declaimed decently, and Mr. Cancil spoke his part with due emphasis. Mr. Pray's acting, as "Orestes," was as pitiful a piece of amaterrism as we have ever witnessed, and in the scale of dramatic inefficiency we count amateurs at the

very bottom. but we think we are safe in saying that last night has setisfied the manager that the arcient slow Greek drams is scarcely up to the fast requirements of this coemotive ege.

Atting Bills - Five dollar bills altered from tw on the Marine Back of this city, are in circulation. The bills have an engle on the right side, and the portrait of a man and figure b on the left. Tae general appear sace of the genuine fires is different.